



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Bibles. This condensing process has been applied also to the opinions of commentators and textual critics. It has brought their best thoughts and results and set them down before the ordinary Bible student.

This "Variorum Teacher's Bible," is the resultant of twenty years' development of "The Teachers' Bible." Observation and experience have joined hands to make this the most complete book for the reader or student of the Scriptures. In 1877-79 its enterprising publishers issued several articles by prominent biblical scholars in the form of an appendix. In 1880 these were added to the Variorum Reference Bible, and together they were named "The Variorum Teacher's Bible." In 1890 the same was issued in bourgeois type, large octavo. Since that time the book has been brought down to date, both in its notes and its aid-articles. The text of the Bible is the Authorized Version (1611) with some slight variations in form; at the bottom of each page are given (1) variants in renderings where the A. V. does not fairly represent the original. Here we find throughout the Old Testament the opinions, and the best at that, of ninety commentators, and the renderings, where variant, of fourteen different versions including the Revised of 1885. In the New Testament forty-four modern and fifteen ancient commentators are quoted in foot-notes; in addition to these we are referred in all to renderings in twenty-three MSS.; also to those of all the prominent critical editions of the New Testament. (2) Variations in readings are given where the text used by the A. V. is supposed to have been incorrect or doubtful. Use is made here of more than one hundred and fifty different authorities, as a basis for a new translation. While we should occasionally dissent from a conjectural reading, the large majority of cases meet with our approval. These focalized opinions and readings make the body of the work immensely valuable, both to the scholar and the daily Bible reader.

"The Aids," bound up between the same lids, are very full for the 200 pages of space they fill. Among their writers are Professors H. B. Swete, C. H. H. Wright, W. Sanday, T. K. Cheyne, and A. H. Sayce; and Drs. Stanley Leathes, S. G. Green, R. B. Girdlestone, J. Stainer, Tristram, also Messrs. Madden and Boscawen. A glossary of Bible words and names, an index of person, places, and subjects, (16,000 references), concordance (40,000 references), and colored maps from recent surveys with a new-plan index complete this valuable book. 1650 pages on so fine a paper that they fill just one and one-half inches in thickness. It is both a model book and a model piece of book-making.

PRICE.

---

**Students' New Testament Hand-book.** By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., Professor of Sacred Literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893. Large 8vo. pp. 9+160.

This book will be cordially welcomed by a large number alike of students and of teachers of the New Testament. It is divided into two parts. Part I.

treats of the Field of New Testament Study ; Part II., of Commentaries on the New Testament. The field of New Testament study includes: The Language of the New Testament; Text of the New Testament; History of the New Testament Canon; Criticism of the Canon; Environment or Setting and Illustration of the New Testament. Each of these main topics is divided into subordinate divisions ; the problems of these sub-topics are briefly stated, and then a list of the important works treating of them is given. The exhibit of the literature takes, in several instances, the form of an outline history of the discussion of the problem with brief characterizations of the most important works, and brief statements of the present status of the problem or of the results already reached. Part II. is treated in a similar manner, except that by the elimination of the historical element and the arrangement of the literature apparently in the order of importance rather than in that of age, it is reduced to a classified list of commentaries, with occasional characterizations of the works named. This plan is certainly a most excellent one. To all except, perhaps, the most thoroughly equipped New Testament scholars, such an exposition of the different departments of New Testament study, showing their relation to one another, stating the chief problems in each department, and outlining the history of their discussion, is very enlightening and helpful. It may be questioned whether Part II. would not better have been treated simply as a subdivision of Part I., coördinate with "Environment," "History of Exegesis," etc. The interpretation of the New Testament and the presentation of the results in commentaries certainly belongs to the field of New Testament study, and its exclusion seems calculated slightly to confuse the mind of the young student. One could wish also that Dr. Vincent had seen fit to recognize the Biblical Theology of the New Testament as belonging to the field of New Testament study, and to have made it Division VIII. of his book.

The catalogue of literature under the successive divisions and subdivisions of the subject, gives the book a value in large part distinct from that referred to above as involved in its exhibit of the field of study. In general this portion of the work seems also to have been done with thoroughness and good judgment. That there should be differences of judgment concerning the books proper to be included in such lists is inevitable ; that in a work involving such laborious detail there should be occasional errors is scarcely less so. If we point out a few such errors now, and later, perhaps, publish a fuller list of corrections and additions, this is not with a view to depreciating the value of the work done, but only to supplementing it in some small measure. On page 7 it is stated that one part of Hatch and Redpath's Concordance has been issued. Part II. appeared before the publication of the Hand-book, perhaps not before the plates of the early pages were cast, and Part III. has since been issued. On page 7 Westcott is referred to as the author of the article, "Language of the New Testament," in Hackett and Abbot's Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. The article of that title is by Professor James Hadley.

Westcott's article is under the head of "New Testament," part IV. treating of the language of the New Testament. On page 7 the reference to Alexander Roberts should have been to the revised edition of his book published in 1888 under the title, "Greek the Language of Christ and His Apostles." On page 7 the reference to Fr. Delitzsch should certainly have included his later announcement of a different opinion on the question referred to, as made in the preface to his Hebrew New Testament, fifth ed., Leipzig, 1883. Under this head, the Aramaic dialect and its influence on later Greek, ought certainly to have been added the noteworthy discussion by Emil Kautzsch in the Introduction to his *Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen*, 1884. (An English translation of this introduction by Professor C. R. Brown was published in *Hebraica*, Oct., 1884); and also to the essay of Ad. Neubauer, on the Dialects spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ, in *Studia Biblica*, Vol. I., Oxford, 1885. On page 13 reference is made to Westcott's article on the Vulgate in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, which appears in that work, however, not under that title, but as a subdivision of the article entitled Versions. It is a surprise to find here no reference to Wordsworth and White, *Novum Testamentum Latine*, Oxford, 1887, or to Wordsworth, White and Sanday, *Old Latin Biblical Texts*, Oxford, 1888. Crutwell's *Literary History of Early Christianity*, which is mentioned on page 34, might suitably have been inserted also on page 15 under the head of *Patristic Biography, Bibliography*, etc. The statement on page 26 that Tischendorf's *Prolegomena* "were prepared after his death by C. R. Gregory and Ezra Abbot," is rather misleading, since Abbot shared in the preparation of the first volume only, and the third has not yet appeared. The monographs of Raabe and Hennecke on Aristides, in Gebhardt and Harnack's *Texte und Untersuchungen*, should doubtless be mentioned on page 34 in any subsequent edition, though Hennecke probably appeared too late to be incorporated in this edition. The literature on the Muratonian canon on page 37 might be easily increased, and ought certainly to include the facsimile edition of Tregelles, Oxford, 1867. On page 61, Badham's *Formation of the Gospels*, second edition, London, 1892, would seem to be of sufficient importance to call for mention, especially as his far less important essay on the Peter fragment is mentioned on page 45. The value of all the bibliographical work would have been increased if the place and date of publication of the works referred to had been uniformly stated.

The book is beautifully printed, yet there are occasional errors in proof reading, and some infelicities in the choice of type. Of the former we note the omission of the second initial in Professor Gildersleeve's name on page 34 (it is correct on page 35); "christliche" for "christliches" on page 40, second line; "Mr." for "M." on page 44, eighth line; on page 60, last line, "2d edition" for "sixth edition." Of the latter a conspicuous instance appears on pages 34 and 37, where for a principal heading a type is used which is less prominent than the subordinate heading that follows, and is identical with the material under the preceding section. Its character as a heading is com-

pletely hidden, and the reader is not a little hindered in his attempt to follow the order of topics.

But all these are minor and comparatively unimportant defects of a very valuable book, for which New Testament students will return sincere thanks to Dr. Vincent.

E. D. B.

---

**The New Testament and Its Writers**, being an Introduction to the Books of the New Testament. By REV. J. A. M'CLYMONT, B.D. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 1893. Pp. 288. Price, 3s. 6d.

This work is an expansion of a much smaller book published some time ago by the same author under the same title. The original was one of a series of guild and Bible class text-books issued for use in Scotland, and was highly commended as well as widely introduced. All who used the earlier edition, and those who now for the first time make the acquaintance of the book, will heartily approve of Mr. M'Clymont's further work upon the volume. The frontispiece extends over six pages, two of them presenting a good map of the Roman Empire in New Testament times, the other four showing fac-simile specimens of the oldest and most interesting New Testament manuscripts. The first chapter, introductory, discusses the name, language, contents, manuscripts, versions, the canon, textual criticism. Chapter two treats of the gospels collectively, their name, nature, authenticity, origin, diversity, and harmony. Thereafter each book of the New Testament is taken up, in the order of our canon, and discussed as to its authorship, readers, date and place of composition, character and contents. The position throughout is that of scholarly conservatism. The Synoptic Gospels and Acts are all placed before 70 A. D., the Fourth Gospel 85-90 A. D., the Pastoral Epistles 67-68 A. D., James 44-49 A. D., First Peter 64-65 A. D., Second Peter 69-70 A. D., and Revelation about 96 A. D. With reference to the date of the Revelation the author says: "There is now a growing conviction that the theory which dates the composition of the book before the destruction of Jerusalem must be abandoned, and that the persecution referred to is not that which took place at Rome in the reign of Nero, but the sufferings inflicted on Christians at a later date, in the provinces, especially in Asia Minor, when they refused to worship the Emperor and Roma." This is the date for which Professor Ramsay has argued in his recent work, although modern scholars had come to an unusual agreement for the early date (69-70 A. D.) A reversal of present judgment may be at hand, but the question involves so many matters that it needs extended discussion. All of the disputed books are held by the author to be the work of their traditional authors, except that Hebrews is not directly Pauline. The Epistle to the Galatians is put immediately before the Epistle to the Romans, and the Philippian Epistle immediately after it, with dates 57, 58 and 61 respectively. This arrangement, as regards Philippians, was suggested by Bishop Lightfoot and has found some acceptance, but the arguments from